

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

Prevalence Statistics SUMMATION
Veterinary Statistics of
Medical and Hospital NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES
Supply in
Personnel JAPAN
Public Health
Social Security
Registration
Vital Statistics

Number 30 March 1948

1. A Social Health Survey was officially started in Tokyo on 18 March for a six-week investigation of the following 12 basic health services: sanitation and hygiene, communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child hygiene, dental hygiene, nutrition, health education, public health nursing, and other services, diagnostic laboratory services and public health administration.

PART IV
SOCIAL

Through the use of civilian and military staff and by means of lectures and field demonstrations the Military Government public health officers and Japanese prefectural health officials from each of the 44 prefectures are able to view a model health center and to learn methods and social health center in each prefecture as a basis for similar demonstrations for prefectural health officials and also to aid in the range location, expansion and improvement of all existing health centers.

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4. The first class for the public officers was conducted on pages 285 through 286, and the 2,325 pages and 233 sections in February. More than 10 percent of these were all people were from high schools, there were no reported cases of dysentery and Japanese 2 dysentery.

GENERAL INFORMATION REPORT COMMISSION FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

RESEARCH

of

NON-MILITARY ACTIVITIES

in

JAPAN

March 1945

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PART IV

SOCIAL

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SECTION 1

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

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P R E V E N T I V E M E D I C I N E

1. A model Health Center was officially opened in Tokyo on 15 March for a six-week demonstration of the following 12 basic health services: sanitation and hygiene, communicable disease control, tuberculosis control, venereal disease control, maternal and child hygiene, dental hygiene, nutrition, health education, public health nursing, medical social service, diagnostic laboratory services and public health statistics.

Through the use of visual and auditory aids and by means of lectures and field demonstrations Military Government public health officers and Japanese prefectural health officials from each of the 46 prefectures are able to view a model health center and in turn establish one model health center in each prefecture as a basis for similar demonstrations for prefectural district health officers and also to aid in the reorganization, expansion and improvement of all existing health centers.

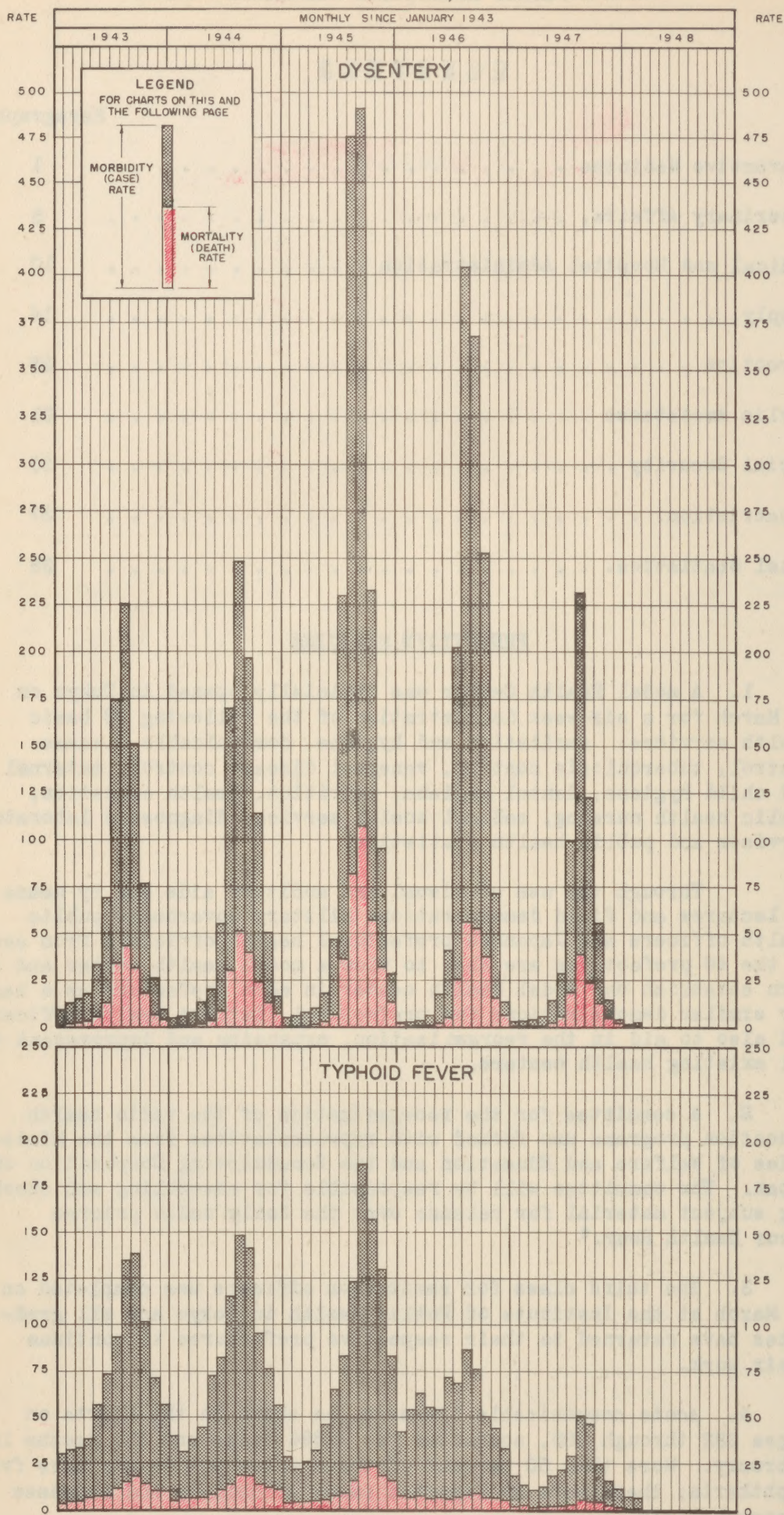
2. A committee for the reorganization of the radio health education programs was formed with representatives from the Ministries of Welfare and Education and the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan. The committee will be responsible for assembling and checking subject material for release over the daily radio program "Your Health Hour."

3. The third class for sanitation officers was completed on 19 March at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo and all graduates have returned to their respective prefectures to continue their work.

4. Acute communicable diseases, as shown in the charts on pages 282 through 285, accounted for 2,894 cases and 324 deaths in February. More than 50 percent of these cases and deaths were from diphtheria; there were no reported cases of cholera and Japanese B encephalitis.

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



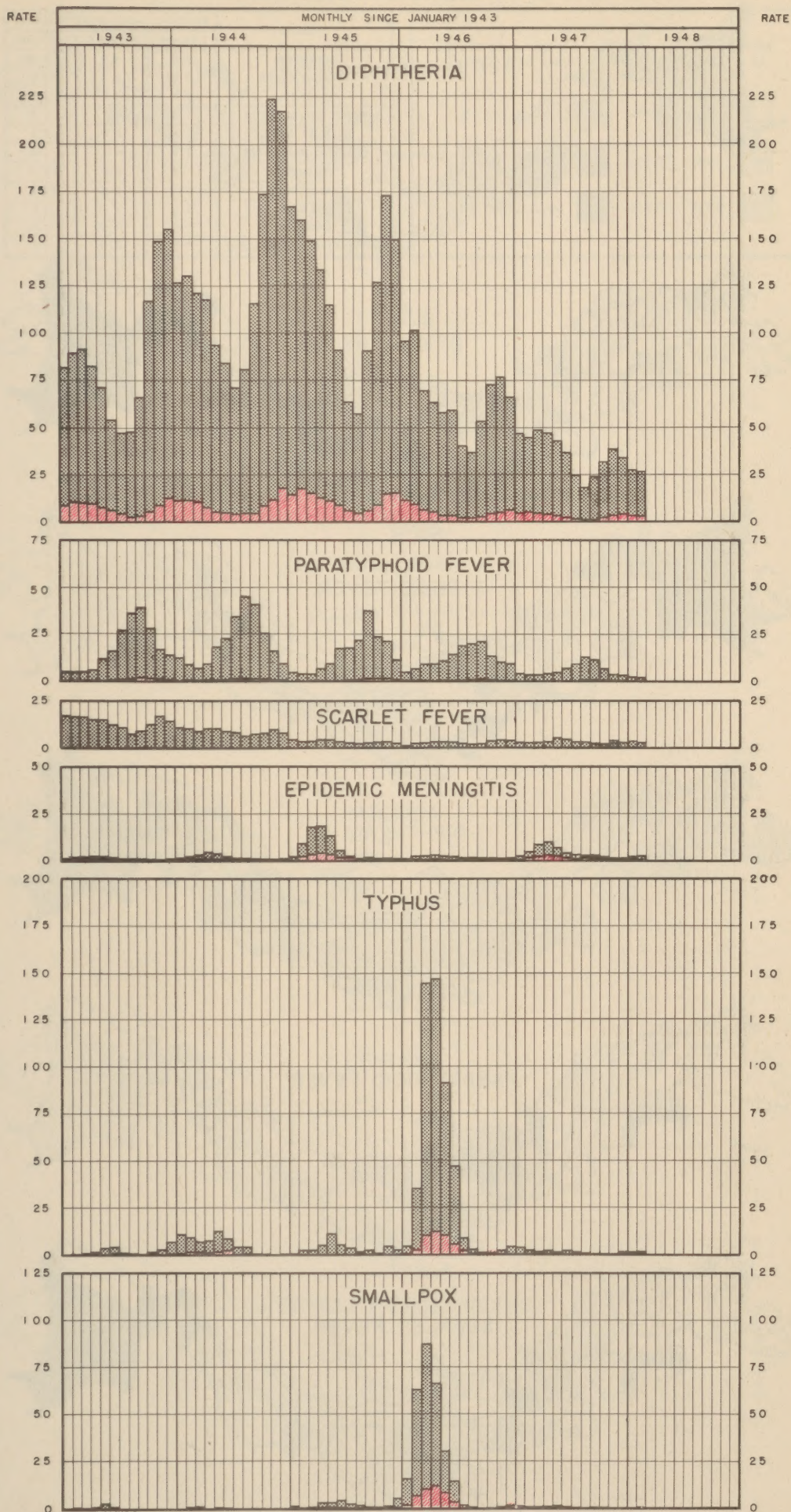
NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED *POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ · SCAP

JAPAN · MAR 48

NUMBER 83 A

EIGHT COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY RATES / 100,000 POPULATION / ANNUM



NOTE: RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.

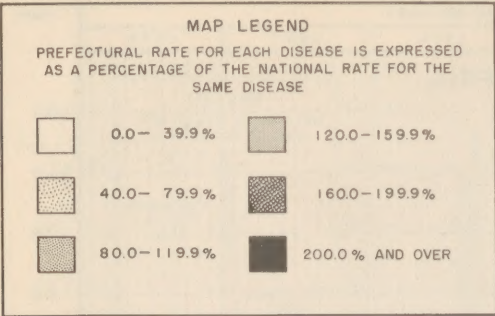
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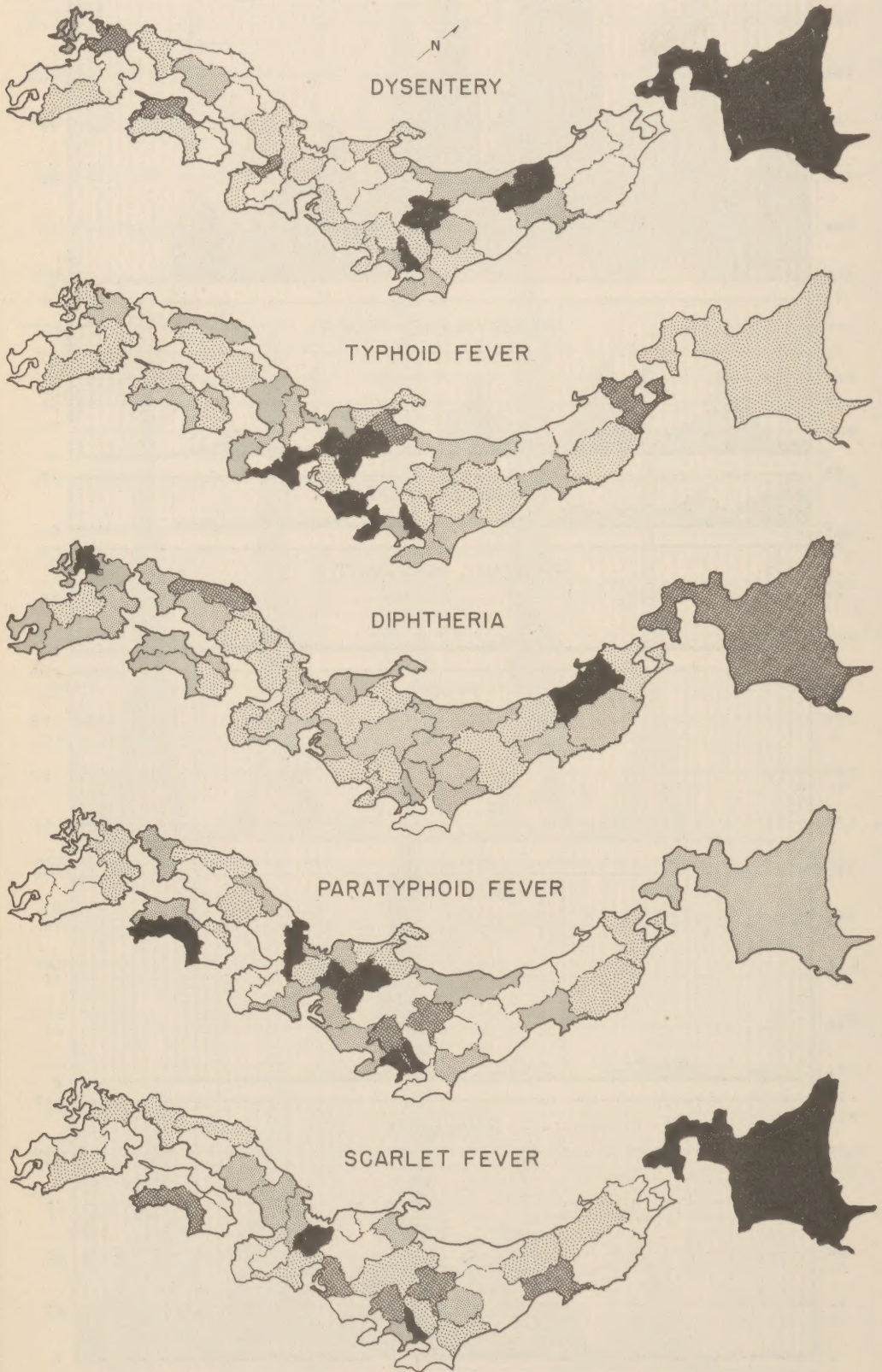
NUMBER 83 B

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · FEBRUARY 1948



DISEASE	NATIONAL RATE /100,000/ANNUM		
	FEB 48	FEB 47	FEB 46
DYSENTERY	2.6	3.8	2.8
TYPHOID FEVER	6.8	13.8	54.5
DIPHTHERIA	26.4	44.5	101.4
PARATYPHOID FEVER	1.9	3.1	6.6
SCARLET FEVER	2.8	2.9	2.6
EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS	2.9	4.7	2.5
TYPHUS	1.5	2.6	35.2
SMALLPOX	0.1	0.8	62.8
MALARIA	3.5	9.7	NA
CHOLERA	0.0	0.0	0.0
JAPANESE B ENCEPHALITIS	0.0	0.0	NA



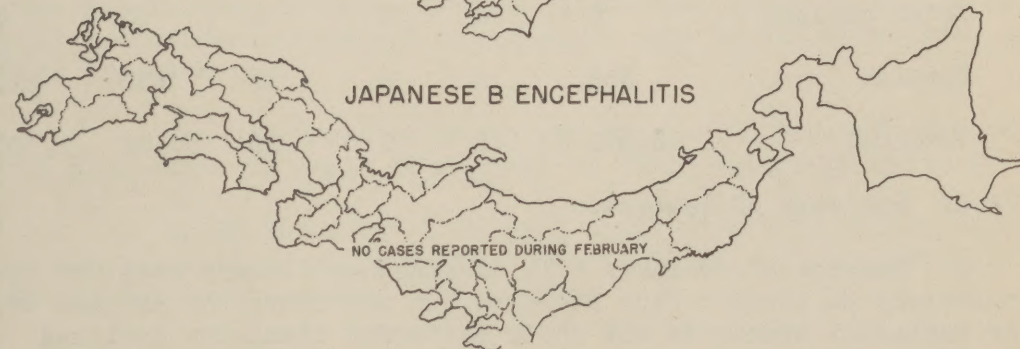
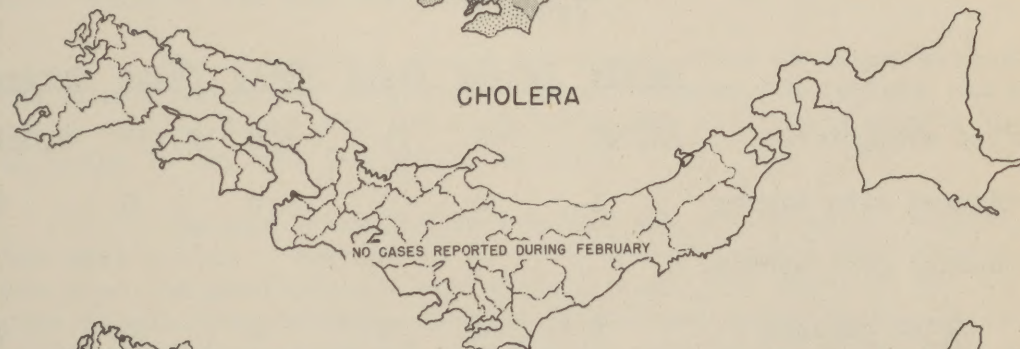
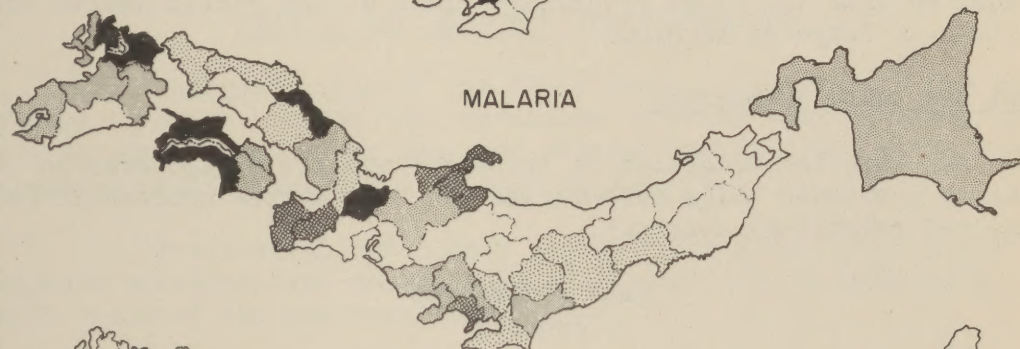
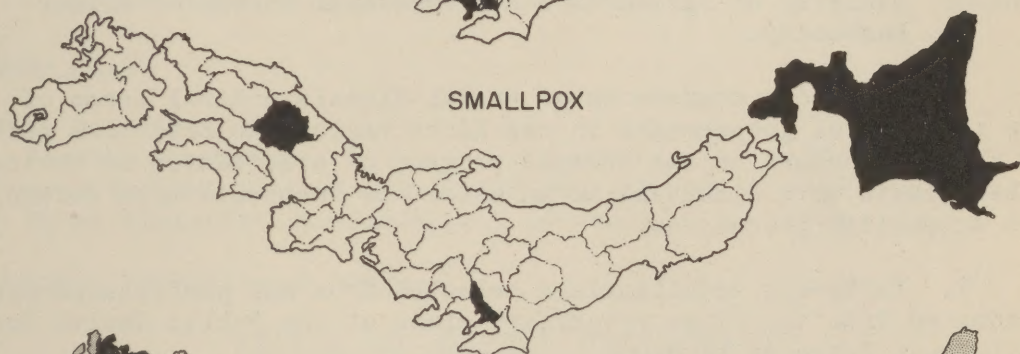
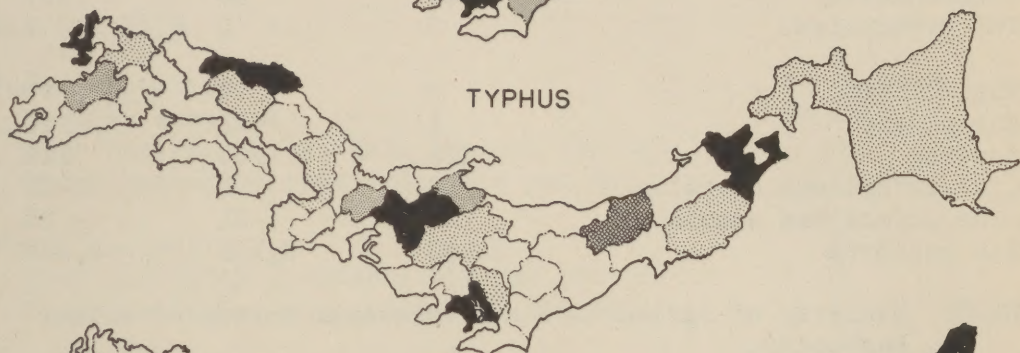
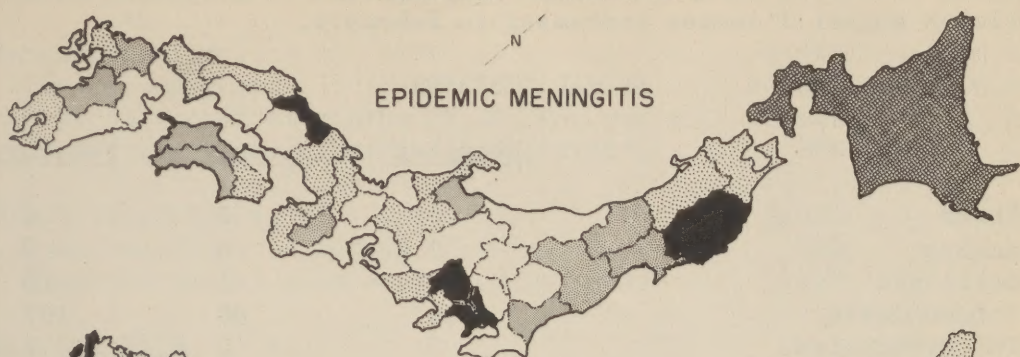
NOTE: 1946 AND 1947 RATES BASED ON 1 JULY ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
NA = DATA NOT AVAILABLE.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
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NUMBER 84 A

ELEVEN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

BY PREFECTURES · FEBRUARY 1948



NOTE: RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF 1 OCTOBER 1947.
SOURCE: MINISTRY OF WELFARE.
GHQ · SCAP

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VETERINARY AFFAIRS

5. With the exception of swine plague, strangles and chick pullorum animal diseases increased in February.

ANIMAL DISEASES

	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Anthrax	0	0	4
Blackleg	0	0	2
Brucellosis	13	1	13
Trichomoniasis	144	65	197
Swine erysipelas	9	0	1
Swine cholera	3	0	40
Swine plague	1	21	10
Strangles	195	160	114
Equine infectious abortion	63	0	31
Equine infectious anemia	50	21	35
Chick pullorum	3,192	2,149	2,042

SOURCE: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Bureau of Animal Husbandry.

6. A two-day conference of animal-disease control teams of the prefectural governments in the Kinki region was held on 9 and 10 March. Changes in the present program of eradication of bovine tuberculosis were discussed in an effort to institute more modern and scientific procedures.

7. Forty-six veterinarians selected from all prefectures were graduated from the first veterinary class at the Public Health Institute in Tokyo on 13 March.

Meat and Dairy Inspection

8. With the exception of swine all animals slaughtered in January decreased while ante-mortem and post-mortem condemnations remained relatively constant.

MEAT INSPECTION

January

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	33,760	789	11	606	19,187	9,081
Condemned ante mortem	1	0	0	0	0	0
Condemned post mortem						
Total carcass	9	0	0	0	0	4
Partial	356	6	0	3	132	219
Visceral	5,876	45	0	26	5,135	1,105

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

9. Samples of ordinary milk examined in January declined approximately 24 percent from December but the number of samples of over bacterial standards and under butterfat standards declined only 12 and 13 percent respectively.

MILK INSPECTION

<u>Ordinary Milk</u>	<u>December</u>	<u>January</u>
Farm inspections	9,806	8,814
Samples examined	40,062	30,476
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	631	557
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	994	867
Plant inspections	3,650	3,304
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	180	137
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	298	268
<u>Special Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	4	4
Samples examined	7	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 per cc)	1	0
Plant inspections	6	6
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1	0
<u>Goat Milk</u>		
Farm inspections	81	35
Samples examined	171	52
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	2	2
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	4	9

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

10. Reorganization of the Japan Medical Association was completed in March. Under the provisions of a new constitution, patterned after that of the American Medical Association, a national election of officers was completed on 9 March.

Prefectural and county associations were formed under similar constitutions and adopted aims which are in conformity with those of the national constitution.

The objectives of the new Association as enumerated in the constitution are to promote medical ethics, to improve and propagate medical knowledge and techniques and to advance public health in order to improve the social welfare.

The new constitution removes all governmental control of the Association. Membership is voluntary for those individuals who meet the professional and ethical standards required and is open to all practitioners as well as medical scientists. In the past medical educators and researchers were rarely affiliated with this organization.

The new Association is the representative body for all the physicians of Japan regardless of their sphere of activity.

11. On 29 February there were 3,429 hospitals with a capacity of 208,133 beds of which 98,179 were occupied. Out-patients treated during February numbered 1,083,904.

Nursing Affairs

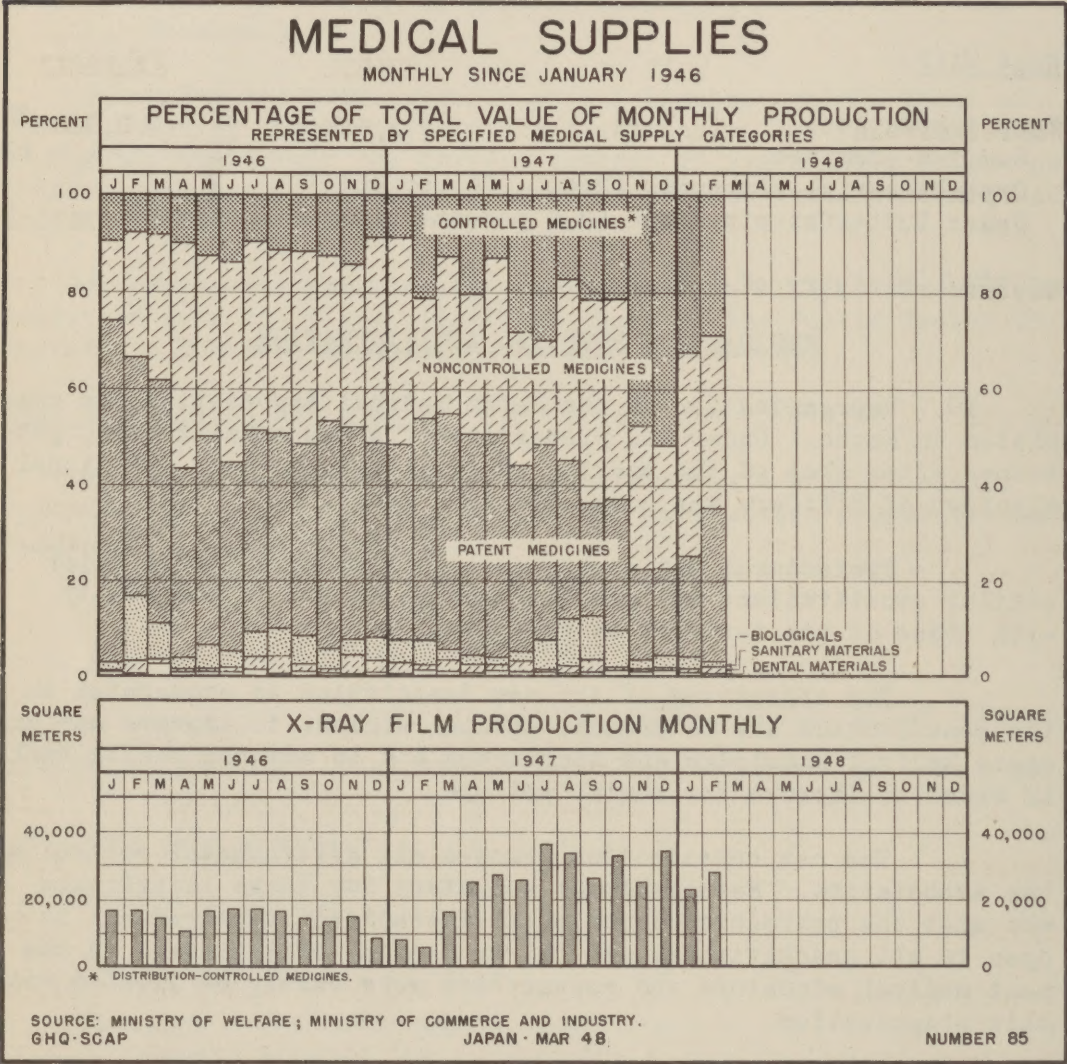
12. Twenty-five nurses representing 15 prefectures completed the five months' National Tuberculosis Training Program for Nurses which began in November. The course included practical clinical training, home visiting of tuberculous patients, sanatorium nursing and observation of programs at research and nutrition institutes.

13. The booklet titled "We Grow Up," an educational health circular published by the U. S. Public Health Service which deals with the fundamentals of sex education, was translated into Japanese and published for distribution.

SUPPLY

Production

14. The production of medical supplies in February was valued at ¥ 1,054,494,050, a decrease of ¥ 64,919,834 from January but an increase of ¥ 590,448,343 over the 1947 monthly average and ¥ 909,172,911 over the 1946 monthly average.



MEDICAL AND DENTAL SUPPLIES
(yen)

	January	February
Controlled medicines	338,378,442	290,491,252
Noncontrolled medicines	477,720,726	363,513,917
Patent medicines	224,559,906	325,794,165
Subtotal	1,040,659,074	979,799,334

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Carried forward	1,040,659,074	979,799,334
Biologicals	26,485,195	9,282,600
Medical instruments	13,008,972	17,115,012
Dental materials	7,540,385	6,765,114
Dental instruments	9,567,089	15,119,439
Sanitary materials	9,405,379	14,832,289
Sanitary rubber goods	<u>12,747,790</u>	<u>11,530,262</u>
Total	1,119,413,884	1,054,494,050

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

15. Production of penicillin in February totaled 66,100 vials of 100,000 oxford units each. The surface method of cultivation accounted for 57,942 vials and the submerged method for 8,158 vials. With the exception of bismuth subsalicylate production of venereal disease control drugs declined in February.

DRUG PRODUCTION

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Sulfathiazole	kilogram	3,668	2,928
Bismuth subsalicylate	liter	526	907
Mapharsen	kilogram	86	48
Penicillin	oxford unit	4,208,310,000	6,610,000,000

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

16. In February, because there were sufficient amounts on hand to meet emergency needs, there was no production of cholera and typhus vaccines. With the exception of diphtheria antitoxin, production of all biologicals decreased in February.

STATUS OF BIOLOGICALS (cubic centimeters)

	<u>Produced in February</u>		<u>On Hand 29 February</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	-	-	875,300	4,418,470
Typhus	-	-	-	631,647
Triple typhoid	3,210,000	470,000	1,977,500	11,038,250
Smallpox (doses)	1,530,150	1,640,210	15,035,850	2,331,680
Diphtheria antitoxin	-	60,000	-	202,829
Diphtheria toxoid	1,944,200	1,550,540	5,205,600	2,675,180

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

17. With the exception of five percent residual-effect DDT spray, rattraps and ANTU rat poisons, production of all insect and rodent control supplies increased in February.

INSECT AND RODENT CONTROL SUPPLIES

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Rattraps, spring type	each	1,000	-
Rat poison, ANTU	kilogram	1,869	1,500
Rat poison, Nekoirazu	kilogram	1,728	3,370
DDT dusters	each	4,770	9,000
10 percent DDT dust (from American concentrate)	pound	161,100	605,000
5 percent DDT residual-effect spray (utilizing American DDT concentrate)	gallon	100,000	5,287
DDT concentrate (Japanese production)	kilogram	14,136	12,763
Sprayers, knapsack type, 3 gallon	each	-	7,326
Sprayers, pump type, semi-automatic	each	-	3,160
Sprayers, hand type, one-half gallon	each	-	3,400
Power dusters	each	-	27

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

18. Production of X-ray machines in February was over the January total but slightly less than the 1947 monthly average. With the exception of ultrashortwave, infrared ray and X-ray equipment, electrotherapy equipment declined in February.

X-RAY AND ELECTROTHERAPY EQUIPMENT

	<u>1947 Monthly Average</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
X-ray	175	143	170
Ultrashortwave	48	49	71
Ultraviolet ray	35	60	6
Infrared ray	29	0	1
Luminous screen	56	67	21
Intensifying screen	146	151	138
Electrosurgical	12	10	7

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

19. X-ray film produced in February amounted to 28,111 square meters, an increase of 25 percent over the January output. The 1947 monthly production average was 24,760 square meters and the 1946 average was 24,170 square meters.

X-RAY FILM PRODUCTION
(dozens)

<u>Size (inches)</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
2 1/2 x 3 1/2	-	3,201
4 3/4 x 6 1/2	934	1,158
5 x 7	540	3,376
6 1/2 x 8 1/2	788	5,282
8 x 10	1,514	3,547
10 x 12	14,386	13,111
11 x 14	684	422
Dental	-	500

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

20. Textile sanitary materials produced in February totaled 22 percent more than the January production and 93 percent of the 1947 monthly production average.

COTTON SANITARY GOODS
(pounds)

	<u>1947 Monthly Average</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Gauze	57,537	50,110	108,635
Bandage cloth	40,226	76,915	53,493
Absorbent cotton	<u>214,371</u>	<u>111,965</u>	<u>128,876</u>
Total	312,134	238,990	291,004

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

21. The manufacture of glass syringes in February totaled 388,808 pieces, compared with 357,623 pieces in January and the 1947 monthly average of 399,311 pieces.

22. With the exception of white mice, the number of laboratory animals supplied to laboratories in February declined. Compared with the 1947 monthly average white mice supplied in February increased while all other animals decreased.

LABORATORY ANIMALS

	<u>1947 Monthly Average</u>	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Guinea pigs	3,260	2,676	2,393
Rats	1,136	909	742
Rabbits	1,240	2,065	1,005
White mice	27,009	33,530	39,889

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

Distribution

23. Medicines distributed in February were valued at ¥ 843,890,340, an increase of 20 percent over January. The sale of controlled medicines declined 15 percent in February as the production dropped 20 percent.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND INSTRUMENTS
(yen)

	<u>January</u>	<u>February</u>
Former Army and Navy medicines	3,693,410	-
Former Army and Navy surgical instruments	115,577	32,146
Surgical instruments	11,681,697	14,280,921
Dental supplies (exclusive of dental precious metals)	15,333,419	19,928,041
Rubber medical items	14,408,535	8,116,716
Controlled medicines	132,258,793	112,433,735
Noncontrolled medicines	350,649,001	394,856,319
Patent medicines	219,136,281	336,600,286

SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare.

24. Distribution from 1 to 23 February of precious metal for dental use totaled 5,692 grams of gold and platinum alloy and 42,011.25 grams of silver and silver alloy. On 24 February a new ration distribution plan was put into effect.

NARCOTICS

25. On 31 January there were 76,253 persons registered to handle narcotics, a decline to 86 percent of the revised December total of 88,420.

26. Violators of narcotics regulations arrested in January numbered 77 compared with the revised total of 46 the previous month. Of the total arrested 17 were registered persons and 60 unregistered. Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 6,000 fine to one year and six months' penal servitude and for nonregistrants from ¥ 200 fine to two years' penal sentence plus ¥ 10,000 fine.

27. Thefts of narcotics in January numbered 53 and losses of supplies through fire totaled six.

28. Through routine inspections by narcotics agents 19 registrants were admonished for minor technical violations and charges against 21 nonregistrants were dropped because of lack of evidence.

29. The number of registrants decreased in January because exempt narcotics dealers did not reregister due to scarcity of narcotics preparations, pharmacists who did not fill narcotics prescriptions or stock narcotics did not reregister and dealers who through negligence or oversight allowed their registration to lapse were excluded.

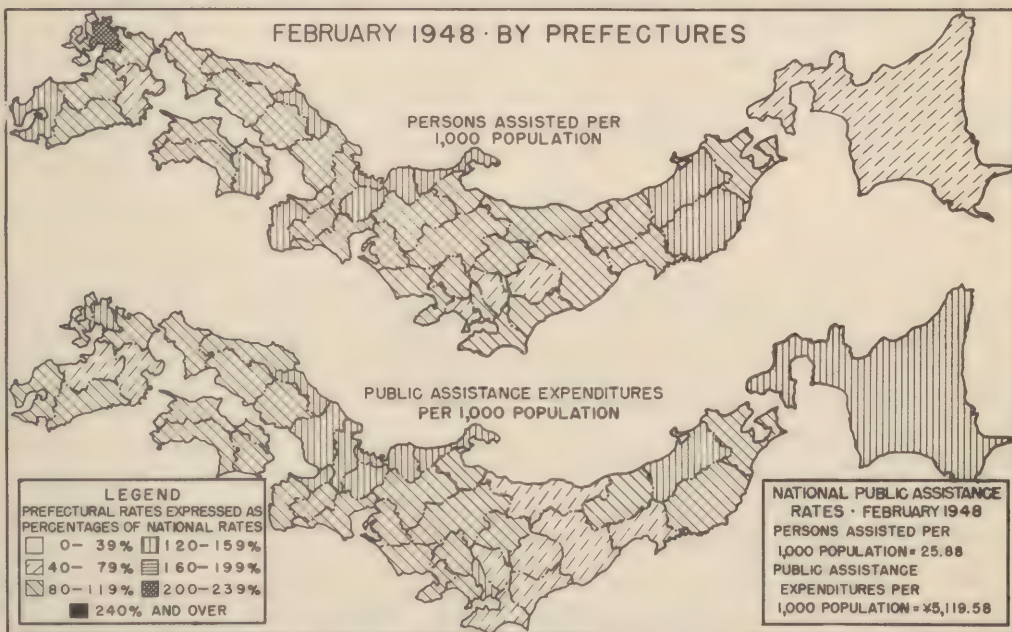
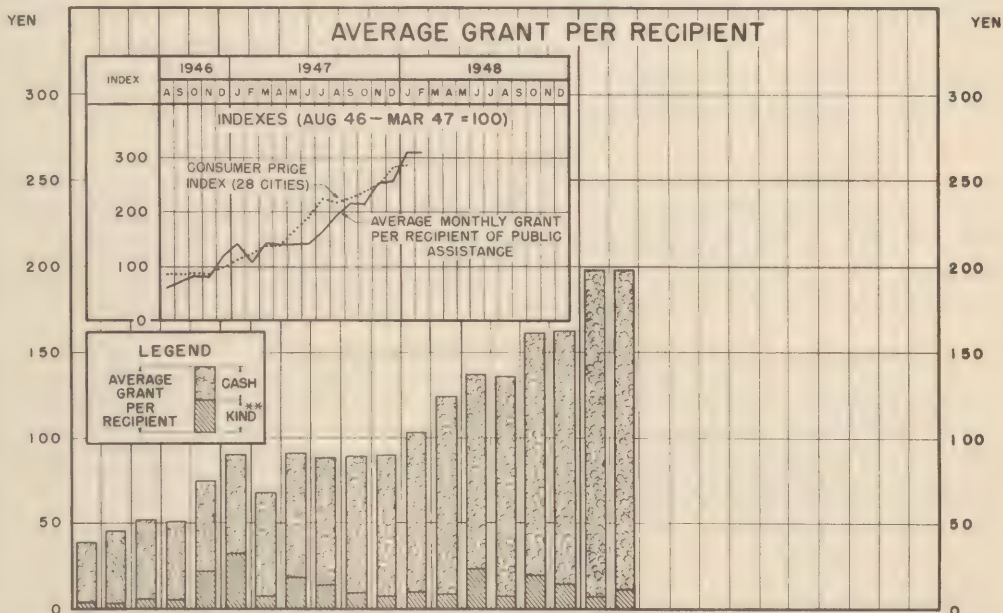
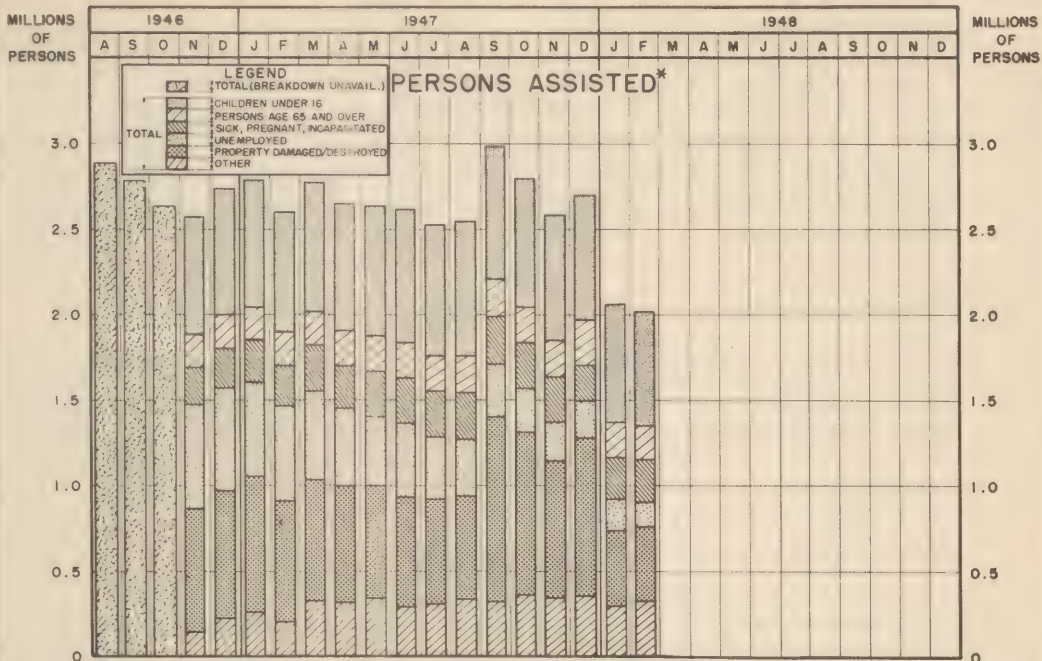
30. The chief narcotics agent of each of the 46 prefectures and 52 other agents attended a training school for narcotics agents held in Tokyo from 15 to 22 March. The training included classroom instructions and practical demonstrations.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

31. Welfare payments in February decreased from ¥ 393,573,119 in January to ¥ 376,219,148. Assistance in kind increased from ¥ 14,329,113 in January to ¥ 23,435,969 in February. There were 2,020,410 persons receiving aid during the month of whom 135,684 were in institutions, compared with 2,061,798 and 137,796 respectively the previous month.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

EXCLUSIVE OF GRANTS TO PERSONS IN WELFARE INSTITUTIONS · MONTHLY SINCE AUGUST 1946



* PERSONS ASSISTED ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO PRIMARY FACTORS IN DEPENDENCY.
 ** CHIEFLY CLOTHING AND TEXTILES. YEN VALUE BASED ON COST OF ITEMS TO GOVERNMENT

SOURCE : MINISTRY OF WELFARE; CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

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32. Three shipments of LARA relief supplies including 17.53 metric tons of clothing and 112.23 metric tons of food arrived in Yokohama during the period 28 February to 5 March.

33. The National Interdependence Campaign, a Community Chest drive to aid private relief agencies, collected ¥ 540,619,045 or 79.7 percent of the revised national quota of ¥ 678,200,000 by 31 March. The difference in the amount reported as raised in relation to the report in February was due to eight prefectures' previously including estimated figures in their reports instead of the lower actual returns.

Red Cross Activities

34. Fourteen nurses representing the Nagoya, Nara, Mie, Aichi, Gifu, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui and Kyoto Red Cross chapters attended a 100-hour home-nursing course held in Nagoya from 1 to 11 March. These nurses will in turn instruct lay persons in their respective Red Cross chapters.

SOCIAL SECURITY

35. The membership of the central appeals boards for the social insurances was reorganized to exclude government officials engaged in the administration of insurance programs. The boards as originally set up included personnel regularly employed in the Insurance Bureau and actually responsible for the determinations upon which appeals are based.

The advisory councils presently provided for under each of the social insurance laws, were also reorganized to preclude the Chief of the Insurance Bureau from serving as chairman of such councils, but permitting him to retain membership for the purpose of providing technical assistance.

36. There were 9,136 public health nurses on duty with the National Health Insurance Associations in March and in addition the various National Health Insurance prefectural federations had a total of 68 public health nurses who provided information and training and supervised the work of those on duty with the association.

REPATRIATION

37. From 27 February to 1 April 434 persons were repatriated to Japan of whom 180 returned from Southeast Asia area, 92 from the Ryukyus, 74 from South Korea, 40 from North Indo-China, 27 from Hawaii, 15 from China, two from the Philippines, three from Australian areas and one from Hongkong. The total returned to Japan to date is 5,841,699 persons, as shown in the map on the facing page.

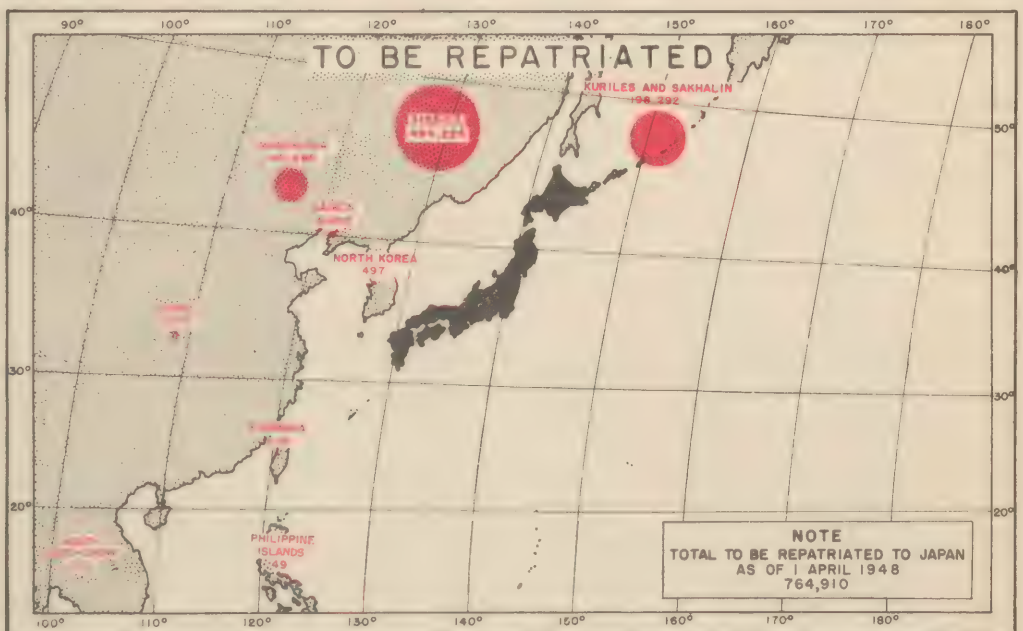
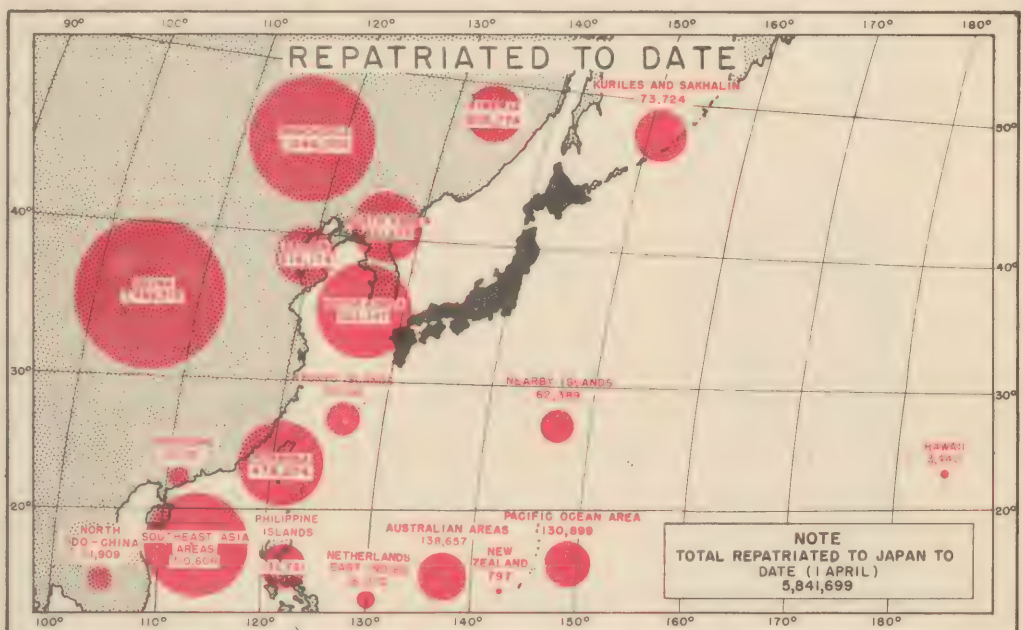
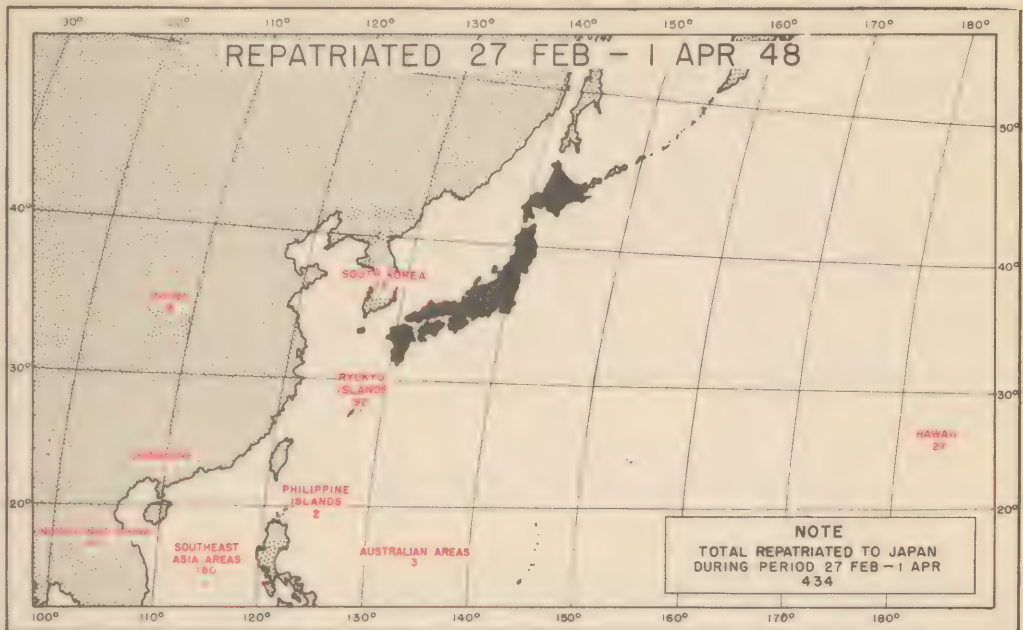
VITAL STATISTICS

38. Births in January totaled 314,700, an increase of 122,594 over the previous month; the rate increased from 29 per 1,000 population per annum to 47. The number of births registered in December has always been low and the number in January high because many December births were registered in January in order to prevent the babies from becoming two years old on 1 January according to the Japanese method of counting age. The January total was also inflated by the early registration of some births which occurred in February because the first month of the year is considered lucky.

Deaths recorded in January totaled 93,681, infant deaths numbered 20,777 and stillbirths totaled 12,286 with little change from the preceding month. Marriages decreased from 93,652 in December to 70,827 while divorces also declined from 7,435 in December to 3,793 in January, as shown in the graphs on page 296.

REPATRIATION TO JAPAN

STATUS AS OF 1 APRIL 1948



NOTE: AREAS OF RED CIRCLES ARE PROPORTIONAL TO INDICATED NUMBERS OF REPATRIATES.
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VITAL STATISTICS

MONTHLY SINCE JULY 1946

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



NOTE: BIRTH AND DEATH RATES DATA DO NOT INCLUDE STILLBIRTHS. JANUARY DATA INCLUDE DELAYED REPORTING OF BIRTHS.

INFANT DEATH AND STILLBIRTH RATES

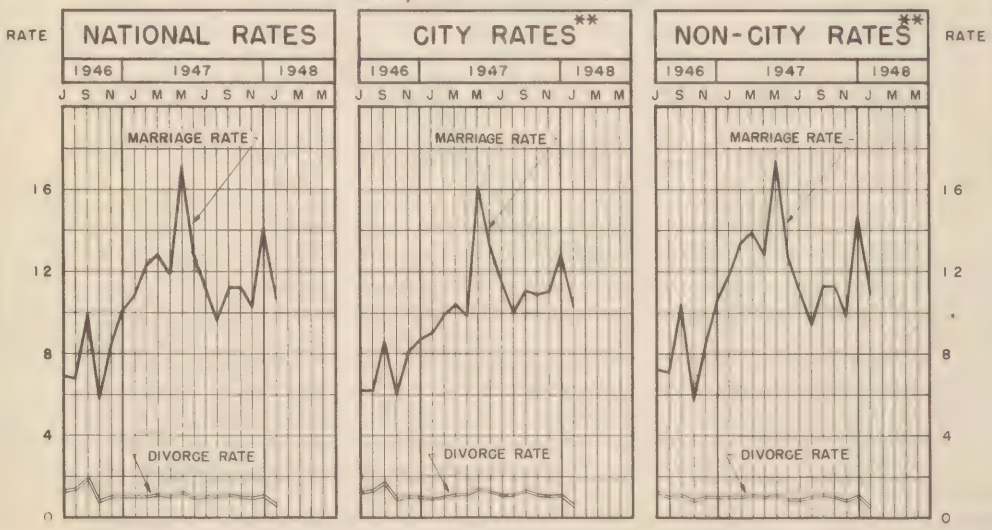
RATE / 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



NOTE: INFANT DEATHS ARE DEFINED AS DEATHS OF LIVE-BORN BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE RATES

RATE / 1,000 POPULATION / ANNUM *



* RATES PRIOR TO 1948 BASED ON ESTIMATED POPULATION FIGURES. 1948 RATES BASED ON CENSUS OF OCTOBER 1947.

** CITIES (SHI) ARE POLITICAL UNITS DEFINED UNDER JAPANESE LAW AND IN GENERAL INCLUDE ALL CITIES AND TOWNS OF MORE THAN 30,000 POPULATION.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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39. The 1947 national birth rate was 34.8 per 1,000 population per annum, the highest recorded since 1925, while the death rate of 14.8 per 1,000 population per annum was the lowest ever recorded with the exception of 12.2 per 1,000 population per annum in 1872. The national infant death rate of 76.2 per 1,000 live births was the lowest ever recorded, while the stillbirth rate per 1,000 live births increased from 42.1 in 1946 to 45.7 in 1947.

The marriage rate reached an all-time high of 12.1 per 1,000 population per annum in 1947 and the divorce rate of 1.0 per 1,000 population per annum was the highest recorded since 1920 when it was also 1.0.

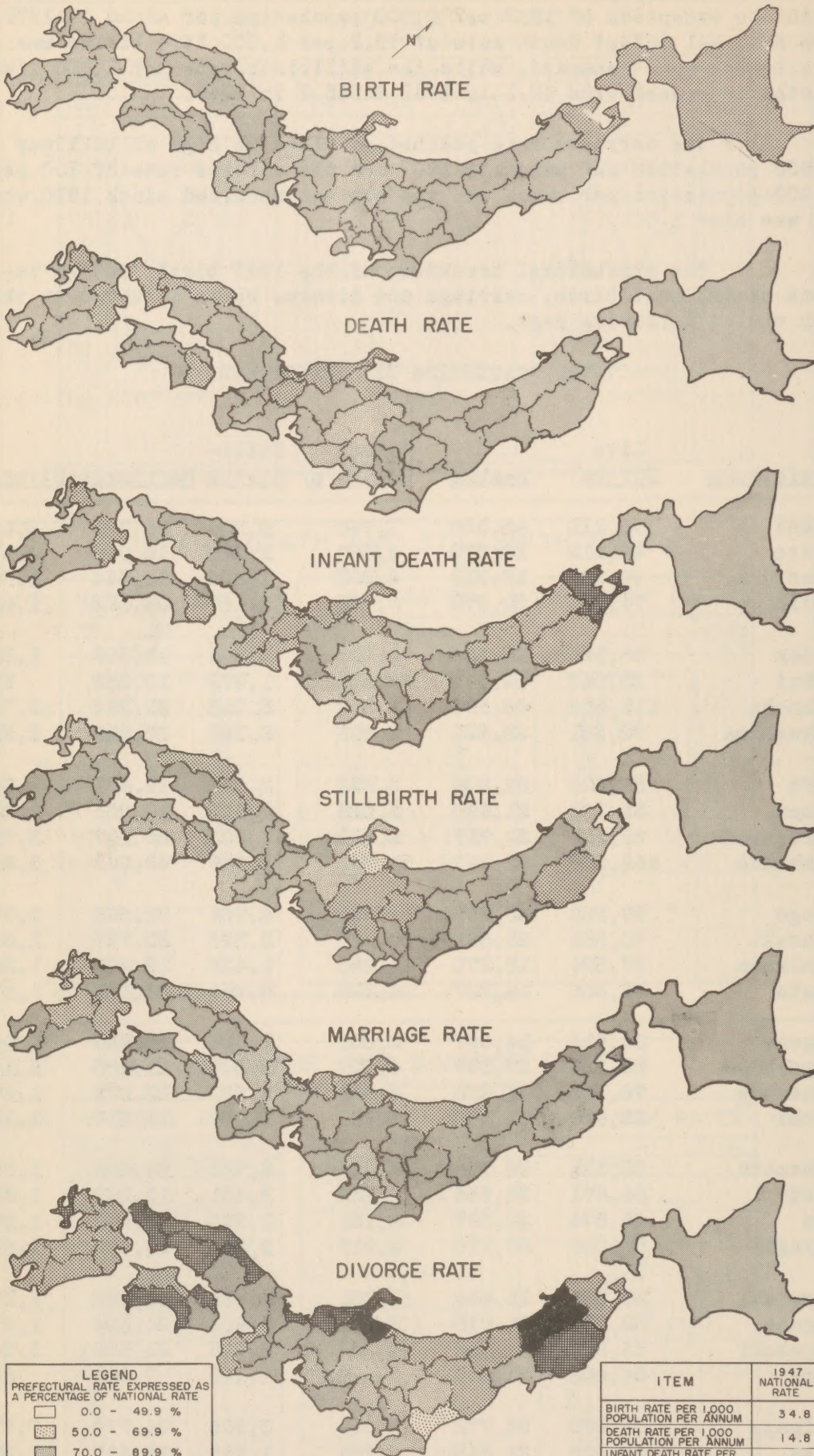
The prefectural breakdown of the 1947 birth, death, infant death, stillbirth, marriage and divorce rates is shown on the map on the following page.

VITAL STATISTICS BY PREFECTURES 1947

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Deaths a/</u>	<u>Still- Births</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Divorces</u>
Aichi	105,110	43,330	7,746	4,534	34,779	2,361
Akita	48,212	20,070	4,668	2,243	16,928	2,174
Aomori	49,242	18,211	4,902	1,806	14,644	1,350
Chiba	74,706	30,973	5,732	3,167	24,122	1,511
Chime	53,195	22,338	4,005	2,271	18,605	1,826
Fukui	25,543	12,111	2,206	1,072	10,282	979
Fukuoka	111,508	48,893	8,862	5,013	39,393	3,742
Fukushima	72,361	28,621	5,386	3,382	27,019	2,328
Gifu	51,626	22,308	3,853	2,012	19,471	1,369
Gumma	55,106	21,990	3,628	2,800	19,051	1,259
Hiroshima	68,311	30,727	4,662	3,001	26,317	2,718
Hokkaido	143,372	52,027	11,791	6,089	42,043	3,366
Hyogo	99,289	45,465	7,365	4,964	32,698	3,089
Ibaraki	70,358	28,662	5,635	3,346	22,776	1,325
Ishikawa	37,504	15,270	3,255	1,428	13,208	1,295
Iwate	46,655	19,737	4,523	2,364	15,139	1,673
Kagawa	34,616	14,087	2,801	1,628	12,922	1,189
Kagoshima	59,783	27,147	4,377	2,606	21,435	2,140
Kanagawa	76,110	27,236	4,525	3,523	22,873	1,676
Kochi	28,920	13,190	2,195	1,077	11,317	1,151
Kumamoto	62,135	26,718	4,305	2,786	23,625	1,897
Kyoto	54,471	25,834	3,738	2,451	17,249	1,586
Mie	45,574	22,387	4,121	1,997	16,802	1,333
Miyagi	56,050	20,916	4,213	2,797	20,300	1,419
Miyazaki	38,988	15,490	2,851	1,868	13,268	1,107
Nagano	62,723	27,915	3,822	3,490	24,514	1,672
Nagasaki	53,832	24,558	4,336	2,309	21,904	1,947
Nara	24,308	12,359	2,207	1,185	9,944	826
Niigata	86,685	36,772	6,285	3,905	34,970	2,774
Oita	42,803	21,342	3,734	1,959	16,607	1,373
Okayama	54,051	25,933	4,325	2,799	20,164	1,723
Osaka	107,354	49,393	8,385	5,662	34,034	3,603
Saga	32,301	15,795	3,095	1,172	12,449	1,090
Saitama	77,626	30,400	5,651	3,721	24,412	1,452

PREFECTURAL VITAL STATISTICS

1947 CALENDAR YEAR



LEGEND
PREFECTURAL RATE EXPRESSED AS
A PERCENTAGE OF NATIONAL RATE

0.0 - 49.9 %
50.0 - 69.9 %
70.0 - 89.9 %
90.0 - 109.9 %
110.0 - 129.9 %
130.0 - 149.9 %
150.0 % AND OVER

NOTE
BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, MARRIAGE RATE
AND DIVORCE RATE DATA ARE BASED ON
1 JULY 1947 POPULATION ESTIMATES.

ITEM	1947 NATIONAL RATE
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	34.8
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	14.8
INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	76.2
STILLBIRTH RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	45.7
MARRIAGE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	12.1
DIVORCE RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION PER ANNUM	1.0

SOURCE : CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS.
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<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Infant Deaths a/</u>	<u>Still-Births</u>	<u>Marriages</u>	<u>Divorces</u>
Shiga	26,086	14,772	2,263	1,109	10,121	794
Shimane	32,710	14,914	2,488	1,657	12,904	1,245
Shizuoka	82,305	30,833	5,390	3,848	29,386	2,434
Tochigi	55,732	21,427	3,808	2,494	18,920	1,211
Tokushima	31,859	14,772	2,727	1,693	11,719	911
Tokyo	161,070	61,352	9,977	7,670	47,275	4,061
Tottori	19,478	9,205	1,517	1,130	7,781	726
Toyama	41,627	16,367	3,990	1,290	13,876	1,581
Wakayama	31,127	13,977	2,195	1,252	11,975	1,164
Yamagata	44,280	20,973	4,079	1,910	17,929	1,606
Yamaguchi	49,813	24,254	3,575	2,234	19,093	1,853
Yamanashi	26,771	11,148	1,683	1,361	8,964	703
All Japan	2,714,786	1,152,199	206,877	124,075	945,207	80,612
All cities b/	860,404	360,136	59,910	48,147	268,311	26,540
Noncity	1,854,382	792,063	146,967	75,928	676,896	54,072

a/ Infants under 1 year of age.

b/ Cities (shi) are political units defined under Japanese law and in general include all cities and towns of more than 30,000 population.

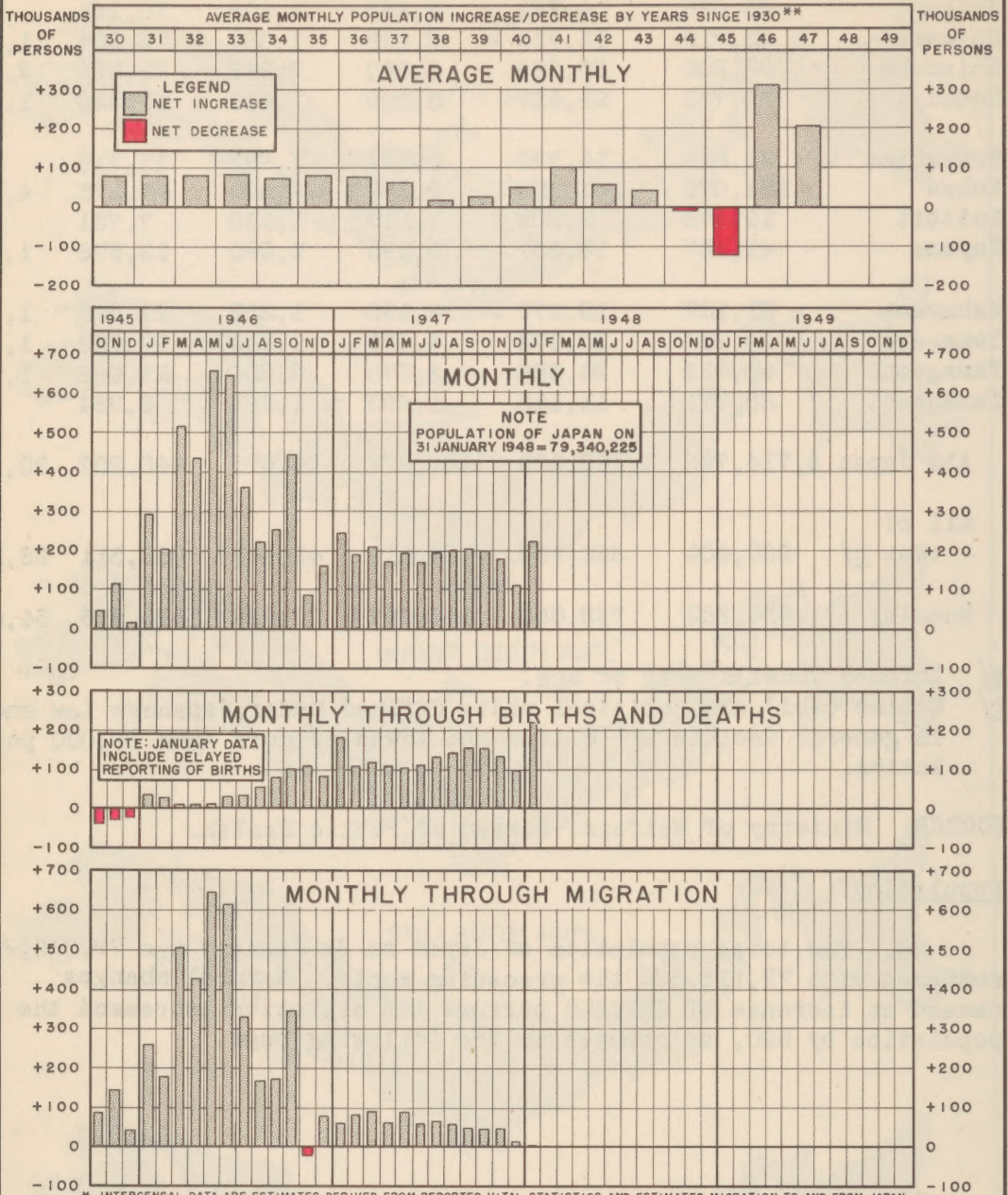
SOURCE: Ministry of Welfare, Bureau of Public Health.

Population

40. The total population of Japan on 31 January was 79,340,225 compared with 79,118,686 the preceding month. Natural changes caused an increase of 221,019 persons and migration increased the population by 520, as charted on the following page.

POPULATION CHANGE^R

SINCE 1930*



* INTERCENSAL DATA ARE ESTIMATES DERIVED FROM REPORTED VITAL STATISTICS AND ESTIMATED MIGRATION TO AND FROM JAPAN.

** 12-MONTH PERIODS ENDING 30 SEPTEMBER.

NOTE: R - REVISED.

SOURCE: CABINET BUREAU OF STATISTICS; REPATRIATION BUREAU; OTHER JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES.

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